

# KING DORADO'S LAND LOCATED.

## The Story of Eldorado According to Modern Research.

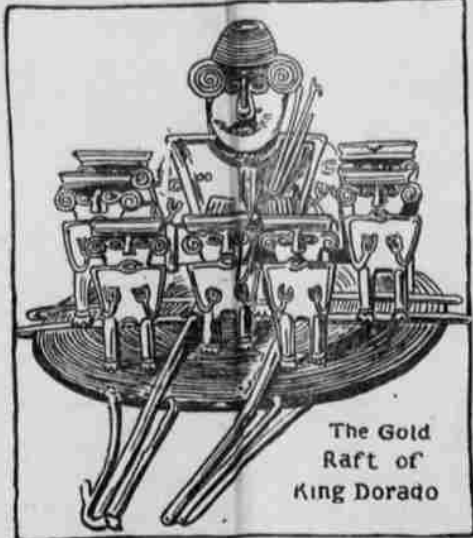
Eldorado has at last been located. The golden sacrificial raft of the king has been found in a lake in the Colombian mountains, and now an expedition is on its way to drain off the waters of the lake and get some more of the treasure of the "glided one." That region, the rimosa of which fired the imagination of the adventures from the time of the discovery of the New World down to the end of the eighteenth century, and lured the conquistadores through the forests and mountains of South America, and which even at the beginning of the seventeenth century exerted a master influence on the scheme of Sir Walter Raleigh, has given up to modern research the secrets which it guarded for four hundred years.

Bogota, the capital of the South American republic of Colombia, lies in a mountain valley eight thousand feet above the level of the sea. In the mountains near Bogota is the lake of Guatavita. The waters of this lake are to be drawn off to find the treasure of Eldorado. From the end of the eighteenth century up to within a few years ago the story of Eldorado has been dismissed as being one of the phantasies which haunted the brains of the early explorers, having no foundation except the inflated imagination which had been engendered by the wealth of Mexico and Peru. But for the last few years the old legend had been studied, the old chronicles have been examined and the chaff winnowed from the wheat. Explorations have been made, not as the conquistadores made them, in shining mail and with flaunting banners, but as dry and dusty archaeologists make them. The

ed to the lake and went through the ceremony which has given to the world the word "Eldorado" in its modern meaning. The high priests of the nation met the monarch on the border of the lake before daylight and began those mystic rites the major part of which have been lost to history. From out the far times of the lost American empires and kingdoms, however, this much has been rescued. When the first rays beamed kindly upon the mountain tops the beacon fires which announced the coming of the sun god forth from his black tent of night the king, stripped of his royal robes, was anointed with clay by the priests, probably to the sound of weird chants, and the high priest blew gold dust over him until he was coated from head to foot with the precious metal. Then, stepping on board a gilded raft with his chief Cacicques, the king was towed out into the middle of the lake. Suddenly, as it does in tropic regions, the sun sprang with its light above the mountains, and there, towering among the nobles, who had accompanied him, shone the descendant of the sun in the reflected beam of his ancestor, while from the vast multitude which surrounded the lake arose joyous exclamations and the sound of barbaric music.

It was the story of this ceremony which was told to the Spaniards who first visited the shores of the new world, and so they called the king of the Chichas "El Dorado"—the gilded. From the description of the king the phrase came to mean his country, and so, made into one word—Eldorado—it became something which the knights and nobles of Castile sought as inces-

Guatavita lies unloiled treasure. The One of the things which seem to have puzzled those who took the story of Eldorado seriously is that nowhere



The Gold Raft of King Dorado

to draw off the waters of the lake and dig out the gold which lies in the soil of its bottom, but such efforts so far have not met with success. Now a well-organized expedition is starting out from England to capture, if possible, the gold of El Dorado.

The land of Eldorado was, as a matter of fact, much less fertile in gold than either Mexico or Peru. It was the use that the Chichas made of their

gold which appealed to the imagination of the conquistadores. The fame of the sun-drenched was spread all along the shores of the Caribbean, and the natives of whom the Spaniards asked their questions regarding the new continent told not only of the "glided one," but of his city. As modern research seems to have determined, the capital of the descendant of the sun was built of frame, wooden houses, the sides of which were covered with early colored cotton cloth. Gold does not seem to

have been much thought of except as it represented the color of the sun and most faithfully reflected his beams. Over the cotton cloth which draped the sides of the houses of the prehistoric capital of Chichas were hung many strands of cord, threaded with gold beads, and as the morning breeze swept down from the Cordilleras, these golden strands waved to and fro, making a mighty shimmer in the early sunlight, and to one who ob-

could be found the city of Manoa which was the capital of the desired country. Now the only authority upon which the name Manoa rests is that of the capital of Eldorado is that of one Martines, a mulatto, who was set adrift from a Spanish ship. He returned in civilization and declared that he had been cast upon the coast of Guinea and had been conducted through the wilderness in the city named Manoa, which was the capital of Eldorado; that the king of the country was in alliance with the Inca, and that the roofs of the houses of the city were covered with gold. Martines was a liar. He had heard the story of Eldorado, and it is not hard to see for the place to which he was taken, for, far up the Amazon river, at the junction of that mighty stream with the Rio Negro, stands the city of Manoa, still bearing its old Indian name, which became Manoa in the Spanish of the remaining Martines. Or perhaps he was right and Manoa was the original name, and Manoa is a Portuguese corruption of it. But as no one has been able to find it, it is not likely to be found.

Mr. Walter Raleigh led no less than two expeditions in search of Eldorado, and an enduring was the belief in the existence of the place that Spanish expeditions in search of the place were sent out as late as the latter part of the eighteenth century. Those who are interested in Eldorado as it appears in fiction should read the well-known chapter in Voltaire's "Candide." As of today Eldorado has resolved itself into a question of hydraulics—draining of Lake Guatavita.

The Fleet Frigate. Consul Schumann of Mainz reports that on June 23 next a festival will be held in that city in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the birth of Johann Gutenberg, the inventor of the art of printing. In this festival almost all civilized nations will take part, and it is to be hoped that the



TRAVELING INTO EL DORADO.

United States will also be duly represented. In connection with this festival the foundation of a Gutenberg museum is planned.

Restaurant Drove Out Church. The Protestant Episcopal church of the Archangel in Harlem, N. Y., has been meeting in a hall over a restaurant. The proprietor of the restaurant, tired of allowing and the chattering opened the windows leading from his kitchen into the air shaft and kept them open. The smell of the cooking and the smoke that ascended every time the cook was careless were too much for the congregation, and the church had to move.

## FEEDING AN ARMY.

### FEW REALIZE WHAT A GREAT TASK IT IS.

Minimum Quantities of Supplies Must Be Constantly Hauled to the Front and an Immense Amount of Labor Is Necessary.

It is very probable that 90 people out of every 100 think of an army as a great aggregation of fighting men, armed to the teeth with rifles, swords and what not, while they never once give a thought to the "men in the rear." Yet these men in the rear are an important part of the fighting machine.

When an army is encamped in a friendly country there is not so great a difficulty in feeding it as when it is operating in hostile territory, and has separated itself from its own country. And yet in either case it is no light task to furnish and distribute the food that is to keep, say 30,000 stomachs satisfied and 20,000 horses in the right place. This is the work of the commissary department.

When an army division or an army corps is encamped at home the problem of getting supplies is comparatively simple. Sometimes they are furnished on contract, sometimes brought in large quantities a week or more in advance of the time at which they will be needed. The commissary general is responsible for the procuring of these supplies and having them deposited at a depot within easy reach of the troops.

Each company of a regiment has its cook; each regiment has its commissary depot, where supplies are kept sufficient for, say, a week or 10 days for all the men. Men are detailed from each company to assist in the work of getting the supplies from the regimental depot to the company kitchens every day. Others are detailed to help transport the supplies to the regimental depots from the general headquarters whenever the stores in the form of are getting low.

As all supplies are issued from headquarters only on orders and receipts are given for everything received, it can be seen that there is an immense amount of clerical work necessary to the smooth and uninterrupted work of the department.

Suppose an army to have landed on a foreign coast. The first move after the landing of the men and arms is to secure a convenient spot for a depot of supplies. These are landed and piled high on the shore until there seems to be a mountain of boxes and extraneous baggage. The general mass. Gradually these are separated into different piles and order begins to make its appearance out of chaos until all the supplies are properly housed.

For an army of 30,000 men and 10,000 horses for three months it is estimated that there are necessary 12,000 tons of food and forage. This food is made up of palatable and strength-giving supplies, with a proper proportion of meat, vegetables, coffee and flour for bread or biscuits. The meat is generally caused, although some of it is taken from the live stock of the army, and even herds of live cattle are taken along for fresh meat.

Whenever any important move is to be made by the army each soldier is generally supplied with rations for a day, which he carries in his haversack. There he is not to use unless ordered to do so. There are, besides, two days' rations carried in transport for each fraction of a command to tide the troops over the march. In the English army there are even wagon arrangements for cooking meals on the march, great quantities of soap being heated and meat and potatoes being prepared while on the march. But when the army moves away from its base of supplies, then it is that the feeding problem becomes more complicated.

There are always a number of men detailed from each regiment to assist in the work of bringing up supplies. The keeping open of a line of communication with the base of supplies is the first thing that a commander must see to, for it means the safety of his army. If this line of communication is cut a day's march, the work is simple, and does not take many men detailed to wagon driving to replenish the impoverished stock of the regimental or divisional larder. But when the distance is increased to 50 or 100 miles the task is one of great difficulty.

Man's Aid to Horses. New Haven special New York World. Miss Lillian C. Morris, 22 years old, has obtained damages from the Westminster Hosiery Arms Company for injuries resulting in the loss of the second and third fingers of her left hand. A cartridge machine on which she worked was responsible for the accident. Miss Morris held that her skill as a pianist was of no value to her, as the loss of the fingers prevented her performing. Her attorneys in arguing the case declared that her chances for marriage were hampered by the injury and consequent inability to exercise her powers as a musician. The machine on which Miss Morris worked has a history of misfortune, being one of those that exploded and injured many persons two years ago.

Lawyer Studied Late. Hinzow—Young man, this court studied the law before you were born. The Lawyer—Yes, percursor, but I have studied the law since then.

## WORTH LITTLE.

### Are Contracts with Employees, Says This Man.

"I wouldn't give a cent for a contract with an employer," said an advertising man. "Contracts are useless. If a man hires you for a certain sum to do certain work, he pays you that sum because you are worth it to him and he'll keep you without a contract just as long as he will keep you with one. If he agrees to pay you more than you are worth he'll find it out sooner or later and then your contract isn't worth a fig. I know it shouldn't be so, but it is so. I've got in mind now a case in which a New York merchant who boasts of forty years of business integrity floundered. He employs a buyer in one of his departments at a yearly salary and contracted with him for five years. This buyer was one of the best in the business. He worked along for about a year and then something happened that made the merchant dissatisfied. Of course the buyer was under a contract and the merchant could not get rid of him without violating it. What did he do? Why he sent for this man and said to him: 'Mr. —, you have done splendid work for us, and we are more than satisfied. We feel that you deserve some reward and we have determined to increase your salary \$1,000 a year.' Well the buyer said he was very grateful and all that and went out and put in some of his best ticks. He got the increased salary for two weeks and signed a receipt for it. Then the merchant sent for him and said: 'Mr. —, we are mistaken in our estimate of you and we have determined to let you go. We don't need you any longer.' 'Well, I don't want to stay where I'm not wanted,' said the buyer, 'but I've a contract, you know.' 'Contract? said the merchant. 'What contract? Oh, no, you have no contract. You consented to the alteration of the contract two weeks ago.' 'Well, I don't think that—' the buyer began. 'It doesn't matter any difference what you think,' said the merchant with forty years of business integrity. 'you did abrogate it. We don't need you any longer. Good day, sir.' New York Sun.

## FORCE OF HABIT.

### Vice-President Henry Wilson Attended Senatorial Caucus.

During the last two or three days the names of several United States senators have been mentioned in connection with the Republican vice-presidential nomination, but this morning has not been received with entire satisfaction or indifference by the senators themselves. One reason for this is that the vice-president has no vote in the senate, and, as presiding officer, is supposed to be impartial and without political prejudice. Some senators remember, says a Washington correspondent in the New York Mail and Express—New York—Vice-President Henry Wilson of Massachusetts has left the senate to take the vice-presidential office, and soon after his inauguration the Republicans called a caucus of their side, and out of habit Mr. Wilson was the first to attend the meeting. As the senators began to gather they expressed surprise at the presence of the vice-president, but he did not seem in notice this, and finally had to be told that only senators could attend caucuses, and that, as vice-president and presiding officer of the senate, he was not expected to attend party gatherings. Senators who have prospects of re-election, therefore, do not care to give up their seat on the floor to become a mere presiding officer, with only the right to cast the deciding vote in case of a tie.

## A Fad From Far Japan.

"Ko-Kwei" is the title of the last of the hour for afternoon parties. Mr. Edwin Arnold tells that the Japanese have a pretty way of entertaining the hostess giving her guests a number of dainty bottles, containing different perfumes. The lucky ladies who can guess the proper names of the scents receive prizes. All that comes to in France the Orient has a charm of its own. What could be more lovely than perfumes called "Dew From the Mountain," "Breath of Spring," and "Dream of the Garden." If the names give any hint of the odors. At a party given Thursday only standard perfumes were given to the guests, and a young American lady from the Pacific slope made the greatest number of correct guesses. When she returned to her western home she will wear a unique brooch, set with diamonds and inscribed with the word "Ko-Kwei."—Detroit Free Press.

## The London Recently Published.

There has recently been published in Germany an interesting book entitled "A Century of Copper," which shows that the United States now furnishes more than half of all the copper used in the world. While the production has increased with great rapidity in other countries in none has the copper industry developed so rapidly as in the United States. In 1850 the total value of copper manufactured was only \$2,489,332; in 1888 it had increased to \$10,000,000; in 1895 it was \$22,409,000; and in 1900 it was \$24,967,184 pounds.

## Getting His Head Do.

"I didn't have anything to do with that job," protested the crook. "No," remarked the detective, calmly. "Well, just for sociability's sake, I want you to have a hand in this." Thereupon he produced a beautiful steel bracelet, the make of which entailed his own wrist.

## Paired Remedy.

Dentist—I see that I shall have to kill the nerve. Patient—For heaven's sake, don't. It would ruin me in my business. I'm a life insurance agent.—Brazz Horton.

result has been the location of Eldorado in the region of Colombia, now known as the department of Cundinamarca, round about the Colombian capital. Much gold has already been gathered from the shores of Lake Guatavita, and the company formed to draw off its waters want what treasure remains there.

The story of Eldorado, as modern research has it, is this: Long before the days of Columbus, and down to his time, probably, there reigned in the highlands of what is now Colombia a mighty king who was in alliance with the Inca of Peru. His people were the Chichas. Stretching southward from Bogota to this day can be seen remnants of the old highway which connected the kingdom of the king of the Chichas with the domains of his great ally of Peru. Now the Chichas were sun worshippers, and their king claimed descent from the sun. For all that is known of his ancestry he might have been akin brother to the moon and first cousin to all the fixed stars. But for him and his people it sufficed that he was a descendant of the sun. Every morning at the rising of the sun the king came forth in state to do homage to his ancestor, and the mountains and the valleys resounded with the acclamations of his people. Their places of worship were upon the shores of streams or of lakes, and of all the holy shores, the shores of Lake Guatavita were the most holy. To the margin of this lake need to repair pilgrims from all parts of the king's domains, as now pilgrims go to Mecca or to Rome, and offer their tributes. They came to those waters as the Brahmins of India go to the Ganges, for the waters thereof were sacred.

The pilgrims all brought offerings of gold and precious stones and cast them into the lake for the propitiation of the sun god. On occasions of high festivals the king himself repair-

## BEER IN BRAZIL.

Cooled by Putting Ice Into It and Costs Nine Cents a Glass.

Few sights are funnier than to see a Brazilian drinking beer and putting ice in the glass to cool it. In that equatorial country no attempt is made to keep the beer cool before it is drawn. In the wholesaler's house it is cooled before delivery, but if the man who drinks it doesn't like its temperature, in goes a bit of ice, if he is handy. Brazilian beer can be

chilled only once, and it is undrinkable overnight. Bahia draws its beer supply from Rio Janeiro and Sao Paulo breweries, which make for the most part light beer. A glass of beer is called "choppa," and it sells for sixty reis, or nine cents. Tejoima Halle, in Bahia, the only establishment in the town that approaches the dignity of a saloon, sells as many as three or sometimes six bags of beer a day. A keg once opened has to be sold before the day is over or else it spoils, for refrigerators are unknown. Most of the

lower classes buy cheap wines, and especially the native rum, "cachaca," a glassful of which costs only forty reis. So with them the drinking of beer is a cultivated taste. At society functions it is the custom to have all kinds of drinks in a room set aside especially for that purpose. Beer in the cash is on tap at the weddings of the 400.—New York Press.

About 50 per cent of the schoolboys of the District of Columbia use tobacco in some form.